Gorga : Jurnal Seni Rupa
Vol 13, No 2, (2024) 689-695
ISSN 2301-5942 (print) | 2580-2380 (online)
https://dx.doi.org/10.24114/gr.v13i2.64275
Available online : https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/gorga

The Effect of Interfacing Type on the Finished Result of Paneled Circle Skirt Using Bridal Material

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***How to cite*:** Zhafirah, Z. & Puspaneli, P. (2024). The Effect of Interfacing Type on the Finished Result of Paneled Circle Skirt Using Bridal Material. *Gorga : Jurnal Seni Rupa*, *13*(2), 689-695.
https://dx.doi.org/ 10.24114/gr.v13i2.64275

Article History : *Received: November 27, 2024. Revised: December 3 , 2024. Accepted: December 11, 2024*

ABSTRACT
A paneled circle skirt is a type of skirt that expands, consists of several pieces and is shaped like a star fruit. In making a paneled circle skirt so that the panel looks upright and has volume, it needs to be coated with interfacing. Interfacing is a material that is paired between clothes to make a part of clothing look strong and neat, therefore the selection of the right coating material will affect the finished result of the paneled circle skirt. This study aims to describe the finished results of paneled circle skirts using woven and non-woven interfacing in terms of skirt volume, skirt flatness and skirt shape stability aspects and describe the effect of interfacing type on the finished results of paneled circle skirts using bridal materials. The type of research conducted is experimental research. The object of the research is a paneled circle skirt that uses woven interfacing, namely trubenais and non-woven interfacing, namely pelon. The research instrument was a questionnaire with a likert scale. The data used was primary data obtained by distributing questionnaires to 15 panelists. The data analysis techniques used are descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Based on data analysis, there is an effect of interfacing type on the finished result of the paneled circle skirt, the finished result of the paneled circle skirt using woven interfacing (trubenais) is obtained an overall percentage value of 86% categorized as very suitable while the finished result of the paneled circle skirt using non-woven interfacing (pelon) is obtained an overall percentage value of 65% categorized as suitable.

KEYWORDS

Interfacing
Paneled Circle Skirt

INTRODUCTION

Clothing is a basic human need in addition to food needs (Mardatillah & Suci, 2024). Clothing for a person is not just to cover the body but more often used to decorate and beautify themselves (Ernawati & Yusmerita, 2000:1). In general, everyone needs clothing for various occasions. According to Werdini & Puspaneli (2023), clothing based on occasion consists of various kinds, namely home clothing, casual clothing, work clothing, and party clothing.

One of the clothes that has special features compared to other clothes is party clothes. According to Ernawati et al., (2008:32), party fashion is clothing worn on party occasions. The difference between party clothes and everyday clothes can be seen from sewing techniques and design developments such as sleeve shapes, neckline variations, and skirt shape development (Aprianto et al., 2023).

A skirt is a part of clothing that is worn from the waist through the pelvis to the bottom as desired (Ernawati et al., 2008c:319). Skirts have many types and models; one of the skirt models for party occasions is the paneled circle skirt. According to Husna (2019:1), a paneled circle skirt is a

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part of clothing worn from the waist down and consists of several pieces with a shape like a star fruit. The paneled circle skirt is a variation of a circle skirt made by joining several fabric panels to form a full circle.

The use of a paneled circle skirt compared to other skirt models gives the impression of femininity, elegance, and luxury when worn, the many pieces or panels on this skirt make the wearer's body look taller and firmer (Mashluhi & Hidayati, 2021). The paneled circle skirt also gives a classic touch that remains relevant in today's fashion world. Therefore, paneled circle skirts are very interesting to study.

In making a good skirt, besides being influenced by pattern making, it is also determined by the selection and use of appropriate textile materials. For the manufacture of paneled circle skirts so that the panels look upright, stable, and voluminous, it is necessary to add interfacing. According to Junia & Prihatin (2021), interfacing is a material that is paired between clothes so that it looks neat and sturdy. Then, according to Sa'adah & Yulistiana (2019) interfacing is a coating fabric that is added and placed on the bad part of the main material as a support and maintains the stability of the clothing shape.

Interfacing is made from a variety of materials with different finishes and constructions. Interfacing can be classified into three groups based on its construction: woven, non-woven, and knit. Several types of interfacing can be used to make a paneled circle skirt, but each interfacing has different adhesives, textures, properties, qualities, characteristics, and results.

The researcher conducted a pre-experiment (trial) to make a paneled circle skirt using taffeta and duchesse materials by adding interfacing. The type of interfacing used is fusible interfacing. This type of interfacing was chosen because it gives a solid impression on the clothing, has a graduated thickness, and is adhesive, making it easier to attach it to the main material. The fusible interfacing used is woven fusible interfacing type trubenais M33 tangerine, non-woven fusible interfacing type gula M901 tangerine and pelon type 7075, and knit fusible interfacing type tricot 7513.

Based on the pre-experiment finished results of the two types of fabric above, bridal fabric (duchesse) was chosen because of its thicker texture than taffeta fabric, so that the finished skirt panel is not wavy and will increase the volume of the skirt. According to Afaf & Nelmira (2023:16), bridal satin is a type of thick satin that is often used for dresses because it has a smooth texture and gives a sparkling effect, so it is suitable for use in making paneled circle skirts.

Given the author's limitations related to cost, the amount of time required, and the breadth of the problem, in this study, the author will choose two types of interfacing that have the best results from four interfacing to continue the experimental process. The fusible interfacing that had the best results in the pre-experiment was woven fusible interfacing type trubenais M33 tangerine and non-woven fusible interfacing type pelon 7075. This type of interfacing was chosen because, when attached to the fabric, the finished skirt panel looks stiff, upright, stable, and fluffy. Therefore, the researcher used it for further research.

The purpose of this study is to describe the finished result of a paneled circle skirt using woven and non-woven interfacing in terms of skirt volume, skirt flatness, and stability of the skirt shape, and to describe the effect of interfacing type on the finished result of a paneled circle skirt using bridal material.

METHOD

The type of research conducted is experimental research. Experimental research is a type of research that aims to determine how one variable affects another variable under strictly controlled conditions (Trisliatanto, 2020:22). The object of this research is a paneled circle skirt that uses woven interfacing (trubenais) and non-woven interfacing (pelon). The independent variable in this study is the result of making paneled circle skirts using woven and non-woven interfacing, while the dependent variable in this study is the result of making paneled circle skirts.

The research instrument is a questionnaire with a likert scale. The data used is primary data obtained by distributing questionnaires to 15 panelists. The assessment was carried out at the time of fitting the skirt on the dressform. Fitting is meant to determine whether or not the clothes fit the wearer's body / dressform (Hanifah & Ernawati, 2019). Observed and assessed by 15 panelists

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consisting of 3 fashion lecturers and 12 undergraduate fashion students of the Department of IKK FPP-UNP class of 2020.

The data analysis methods used are descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics are used to describe or analyze statistical data from a survey or research but are not intended to draw conclusions or generalizations (Trisliatanto, 2020:324). Includes the volume of the skirt, the flatness of the skirt, and the stability of the shape of the paneled circle skirt. Inferential statistics are statistical techniques used to analyze sample data and apply the results to the population (Sudaryana & Agusiady, 2022:44).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Results of Paneled Circle Skirt with Woven Interfacing and Non Woven Interfacing

Figure 1. Paneled circle skirt that uses woven interfacing (trubenais)

Figure 2. Paneled circle skirt that uses non-woven interfacing (pelon)

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a. Skirt Volume Aspect

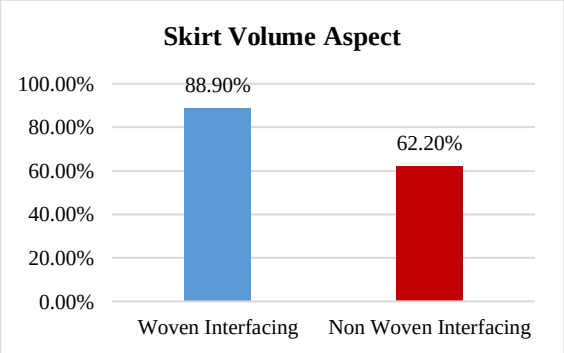

Figure 3. Chart of Average Value of Volume Aspect of Paneled Circle Skirt

The average value of the volume of the paneled circle skirt using woven interfacing is 88.9% with very suitable criteria, while the paneled circle skirt using non-woven interfacing is 62.2% with less suitable criteria. The highest average value of the skirt volume aspect is found in the use of woven interfacing.

b. Skirt Flatness Aspect

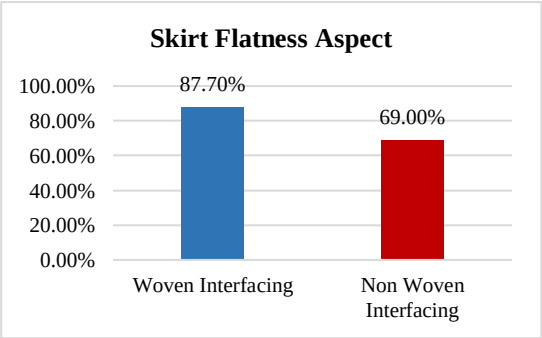

Figure 4. Chart of Average Value of Flatness Aspect of Paneled Circle Skirt

The average value of the flatness of the paneled circle skirt using woven interfacing is 87.7% with very suitable criteria, while the paneled circle skirt using non-woven interfacing is 69.0% with suitable criteria. The highest average value of the skirt flatness aspect is found in the use of woven interfacing.

c. Skirt Shape Stability Aspect

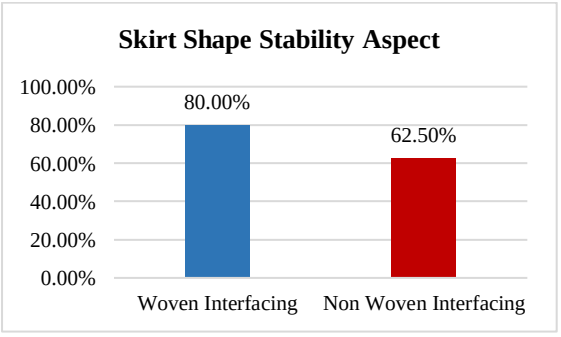

Figure 5. Chart of Average Value of Stability Aspect of Paneled Circle Skirt

The average value of the stability of the paneled circle skirt shape using woven interfacing is 80.0% with appropriate criteria, while the paneled circle skirt using non-woven interfacing is 62.5% with appropriate criteria. The highest average value of the stability aspect of the skirt shape is in the use of woven interfacing.

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Based on the results of the study, the use of woven interfacing (trubenais) on the paneled circle skirt obtained an overall percentage value of 86%, which was categorized as very suitable. Based on the volume aspect, the woven interfacing produced a skirt volume with a percentage value of 88.9% (very suitable). In the aspect of flatness, the paneled circle skirt with woven interfacing obtained a percentage value of 87.7% (very suitable), and in the aspect of skirt shape stability, the value obtained was 80.0% (suitable). The use of woven interfacing on the paneled circle skirt produces consistent waves on each panel of the skirt. Each skirt panel shows a stable and symmetrical shape, with waves perpendicular to the front. This is in accordance with what is stated by Sa'adah & Yulistiana (2019) the use of woven fusible interfacing on the main material of clothing produces a flat surface, the material is stable/does not stretch, and the fall of the material looks stiff. According to Singer (1998:20), the nature of woven interfacing gives a too stiff effect when glued to the fabric, so the use of woven interfacing adds to the volume of the skirt. Then, according to Junia & Prihatin (2021) one of the purposes of interfacing is to support and maintain the stability of the shape of the clothing, make the clothing more rigid and strong, and strengthen certain parts of the clothing.

For the paneled circle skirt that uses non-woven interfacing (pelon), the results showed an overall percentage value of 65%, which is categorized as appropriate. From the volume aspect, the value obtained was 62.2% (not suitable), while from the skirt flatness aspect, the value obtained was 69.0% (suitable). The shape stability of the paneled circle skirt with non-woven interfacing obtained a score of 62.5% (suitable). Overall, non-woven interfacing is suitable for use in making paneled circle skirts, but there are some shortcomings in non-woven interfacing, which has thinner material characteristics than woven interfacing, making the volume between skirt panels less the same. According to Husna (2019:2), a paneled circle skirt is a skirt that expands and has the same volume for each panel so that the skirt panel looks stable with an upright shape that does not fall to the right or left. Then, according to Arifiyanti & Wahyuningsih (2020) the skirt panel pattern is taken from the circle skirt pattern divided according to the number of panels where each panel on the paneled circle skirt has the same width and length.

2. The Effect of Interfacing Type on the Finished Results of Paneled Circle Skirt Using Bridal Material

a. Normality Test

The normality test was carried out with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test using the SPSS for Windows Release 26 calculation program. The normality test provision is that the data is considered normally distributed if the significant value is > 0.05. The results of the normality test are shown in the following table.

Table 1. Normality Test

Types of Interfacing	Significance	Criteria	Conclusion
Woven Interfacing (Trubenais)	0.200	Sig value ≥ 0,05	Data is Normally Distributed
Non Woven Interfacing (Pelon)	0.200	Sig value ≥ 0,05	Data is Normally Distributed

b. Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity testing was carried out with the Levene statistic formula using the SPSS for Windows Release 26 program. The homogeneity test provision is that the data is said to be homogeneous if it is significant > 0.05. The homogeneity test results are shown in the following table.

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Table 2. Homogeneity Test

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.	Criteria	Conclusion
0.022	1	28	0.884	Sig value ≥ 0,05	Homogenous Data

c. Independent Sample T Test

The independent sample t test is used to determine whether there is an effect of interfacing type on the finished result of a paneled circle skirt using bridal material.

Table 3. Independent Sample T Test

Independent sample t-test	t statistic	Sig.	Criteria	Conclusion
Results of Paneled Circle Skirts using Woven and Non Woven Interfacing	7.723	0.000	Sig value ≤ 0,05	Ha accepted

Based on the independent sample t test, the significance value ≤ 0.05 is obtained, meaning that Ha is accepted so it can be concluded that there is an effect of interfacing type on the finished result of the paneled circle skirt using bridal material seen from 3 aspects of assessment (skirt volume, skirt flatness and stability of the skirt shape). This is in accordance with what is revealed by Junia & Prihatin (2021) that the selection and placement of interfacing in an outfit greatly affects the overall appearance of the outfit. Then according to Wiana (2022:71) the coating material used as one of the materials or materials for making clothes affects the formation of quality clothing. According to Ernawati et al (2008b:178) good clothing is determined by the selection and use of the right textile materials.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and data analysis, it can be concluded that the better result in making paneled circle skirts is to use woven interfacing (trubenais). The finished result of paneled circle skirts using woven interfacing (trubenais) is obtained with a percentage value of 86% categorized as very suitable, and the finished result of paneled circle skirts using non-woven interfacing (pelon) is obtained with a percentage value of 65% categorized as suitable. Data analysis obtained from the T test results is the sig value. (0.000) ≤ sig level. (0.05), which means there is an effect of different types of interfacing on the finished result of paneled circle skirts using bridal materials.

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